

Causes of Racial Discrimination

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Abstract: There are many reasons for racial discrimination. If you want to trace the reason, you can first think of the purpose caused by this behavior. Because resources are limited, and in order to allow oneself to control more resources, racial discrimination can occupy the highest position psychologically, so that the behavior of excessive possession of resources can be rationalized and legitimized; for individuals, it still lies in this. This kind of humanity, when this kind of “self-esteem” emotion is enlarged, it is possible to satisfy one's vanity in this way of degrading others. If only one person looks down on a race or the whole world, it will not lead to large-scale actions such as “racial discrimination”. When a conceited person has certain resources, power, military, and beliefs, then a series of actions can be used to discriminate against a race. Corresponding to this is that the totalitarians in high positions often have the characteristic of self-esteem and self-satisfaction..

1. Introduction

Discrimination means the practice of treating somebody or a particular group in society less fairly than others. As a new term, state discrimination has not entered people's field of vision until recent years. What is state discrimination? Why is there state discrimination? What is the relationship between state discrimination and normal discrimination? What role do state discrimination play in contemporary geopolitics and social development? Suppose racial discrimination, like national discrimination, is an emerging product derived from the development of modern human civilization. What enlightenment can we learn about national discrimination by analyzing the origin and development of racial discrimination? And the most important point: how should we treat national discrimination? I will analyze these issues in this article.

What is state discrimination? National origin discrimination involves treating people unfavorably because they are from a particular country or part of the world, because of ethnicity or accent, or because they appear to be of a certain ethnic background (even if they are not). In short, national discrimination is to treat people from a specific country differently.

2. Taste-Based and Statistical Discrimination

For some time, scholars' explanations of discrimination can be roughly divided into two categories. One is “taste-based discrimination,” and the other is “statistical discrimination.”

Nobel Prize winner Gary S. Becker once proposed the concept of “taste-based discrimination.” People will act discriminatory against a certain person or a certain type of person because of their own prejudice against him. For example, suppose an employer has a prejudice against applicants from a certain country. In that case, even if people in this country are more capable of working and can bring him more profits, he will not choose to hire applicants from this country. Obviously, Taste-based discrimination is a major component of national discrimination. People will discriminate against their citizens because of their stereotypes or prejudice against a certain country.

Arrow, another Nobel Prize winner, put forward the concept of “statistical discrimination.” To explain with the previous example, if an employer does not have a prejudice against applicants from another country, but the data shows that the crime rate of the nationals of another country is higher than the average nationals of other countries. The employer will also tend not to Hire employees of

the country. Due to the differences in various aspects of society between countries, it is undeniable that this kind of discrimination is also an important component of national discrimination[1-3].

3. The Foundation and Origin of Discrimination

Occurrence in competition is one of the bases of national discrimination. There is also a possibility of origin from other types of discrimination that have a long history. Racial discrimination, together with national discrimination, belongs to the category of structural discrimination. Both types of discrimination are structural and integral. In fact, the origin of discrimination in some countries is racial discrimination. Discrimination against immigrant minorities by nationals of some European and American countries can easily evolve into discrimination against their original country. In their view, their country is negatively affected by foreign immigrants, leading to the deterioration of social security, economic recession, employment difficulties, and other problems, and those who need to be blamed are the immigrants who entered the country. In this situation, discrimination against the country of origin of immigrants is inevitable. From the root cause, this discrimination stems from racial discrimination against immigrants. However, combining the bases of the two types of discrimination, the real source of national discrimination in the contemporary tense international situation.

The origin of national discrimination is the tense international situation, and the case is that people in various countries have not received enough communication and sufficient two-way understanding. For example, in a company with employees coming from multiple countries, workers will have more opportunities to interact with members of other racial and ethnic backgrounds groups from other countries. Such interaction allows workers from all racial groups to acquire information about each other and gain personal experience, making them less likely to indulge in racial stereotypes and biases. On the contrary, if the interaction among employees from multiple countries becomes less, the stereotypes and prejudices among them will deepen, which will lead to gaps between employees and internal divisions in the work of the entire enterprise. When zoomed into the international picture, the tense international situation reduces the exchanges between peoples of various countries and makes them less familiar with each other. Prejudices and objective impressions will gradually deepen mutual misunderstandings. Coupled with the need for propaganda for various political purposes, the seeds of national discrimination will germinate.

One source of prejudice and discrimination that can control is the sense of threat. Usually, when they feel a specific or symbolic threat, people are more likely to have hostile behaviors, ostentation, and exclusivity. This is very obvious in the rejection of Syrian immigrants by rightists in the United States and Europe. Terror management theory believes that people's basic fear of death and extinction can endanger their self-esteem, and the cultural heritage of their own people has alleviated this anxiety to some extent. Therefore, people are positive towards those who support and approve of their own culture and negatively affect those who threaten their own culture. The integrated threat theory classifies intergroup threats into four categories: realistic threats, symbolic threats, negative stereotyping and intergroup anxiety. In addition to the fear of terrorism, the threat posed by Syrian immigrants is also a very important factor. The differences in values, cultures, beliefs, and social norms between immigrants and Western countries pose a threat to the culture and value of the western half of the body. People began to worry that Islamic culture would swallow Western civilization and make Europe irreversibly Islamized. Such an abstract sense of threat can make people consciously or unconsciously and automatically produce negative discrimination against immigrants from Muslim countries[4-7].

4. What is the Reason Why Public Opinion Oppose Discriminations?

The role of the sender and receiver of discrimination in discrimination determines whether they accept discrimination. Taking racial discrimination as an example, the current public opinion in the international community seems to be against racial discrimination. However, when a part of the social group becomes the issuer of racial discrimination, they will no longer resent racial

discrimination but will take it for granted. It is obvious that some people oppose racial discrimination not because they think discrimination is wrong but because they are victims of discrimination. They do not necessarily oppose discrimination; they oppose others who discriminate against them. From this logical point of view, racial discrimination is not widely opposed. Different views on racial discrimination stem from the role different groups play in discrimination. Today's international mainstream public opinion has gradually increased the voices against racial discrimination. The reason is that the number of discriminated groups of modern racial discrimination has increased. Unlike the previous racial discrimination that only discriminated against blacks, today's racial discrimination targets Asians, Hispanics, and many minorities in European and American societies. The proportion of the population of these minorities in European and American societies is gradually increasing. Take the United States as an example. In 2020, the proportion of Hispanic, African, Asian, and other minorities in the U.S. population had reached more than 38%. The number of people being discriminated against has increased, and the voices against discrimination have increased.

From this point of view, we can find why nationality discrimination is not widely opposed: the people who are currently subject to nationality discrimination are only people from a few specific countries, and they are a small part of the international community. The small population prevents them from speaking out loud enough to oppose nationality discrimination. This is the reason why nationality discrimination has not been widely opposed in the international arena.

Obviously, the roles of the sender and the receiver determine the attitudes of different groups of people towards discrimination and affect the dynamics of discrimination. From this perspective, we can redefine the classification of nationality discrimination and divide it into different categories.: Sender-based discrimination, Receiver-based defend, interaction-based discrimination, double-lined discrimination, and non-discrimination.

The above five categories are summarized through the induction and summary of various situations of nationality discrimination. They are the five forms of nationality discrimination in contemporary international society. Depending on different forms of international relations, they will change slightly, but they cannot be separated from the categories of these five types of discrimination on the whole. Double-lined discrimination is more common in conflicts between two equally powerful countries. And the conflict between two countries with great power disparity, whether it is between the government or the civil conflict, will lead to interaction-based discrimination. For example, in the European refugee crisis, refugees from the Middle East suffered interaction-based discrimination from Europe. The origin of this kind of interaction-based discrimination is the role played by both parties in the incident: the people of European countries, as nationals of the refugee-receiving countries, are the bearers of the negative effects of the refugee crisis and are nationals of countries with stronger national power, so they are nationals. Play the role of the issuer of discrimination in discrimination. Refugees, as asylum seekers, seek out some countries in Europe and may have some negative effects on the nationals of some countries. As citizens of countries with weaker national power and war-torn countries, they have become recipients of nationality discrimination. Sender-based discrimination refers to that the sender of discrimination discriminates against the receiver, but the receiver of discrimination, for some reason, does not realize that the sender discriminates against them. On the contrary, Receiver-based defend means that no one discriminates against people from a certain country by nationality. Still, for some reason, people from that country think that they are discriminated against.

5. Conclusion

The above categories are the variants of nationality discrimination analyzed from the perspective of the sender and receiver of the discrimination. These analyses help us better understand the psychological causes of nationality discrimination and help people look at nationality discrimination more comprehensively in the future. With the development of contradictions in the international society, nationality discrimination will be more scrutinized in the future. The issue of nationality discrimination will also be considered more and more frequently in the future.

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